

Supplementary Material

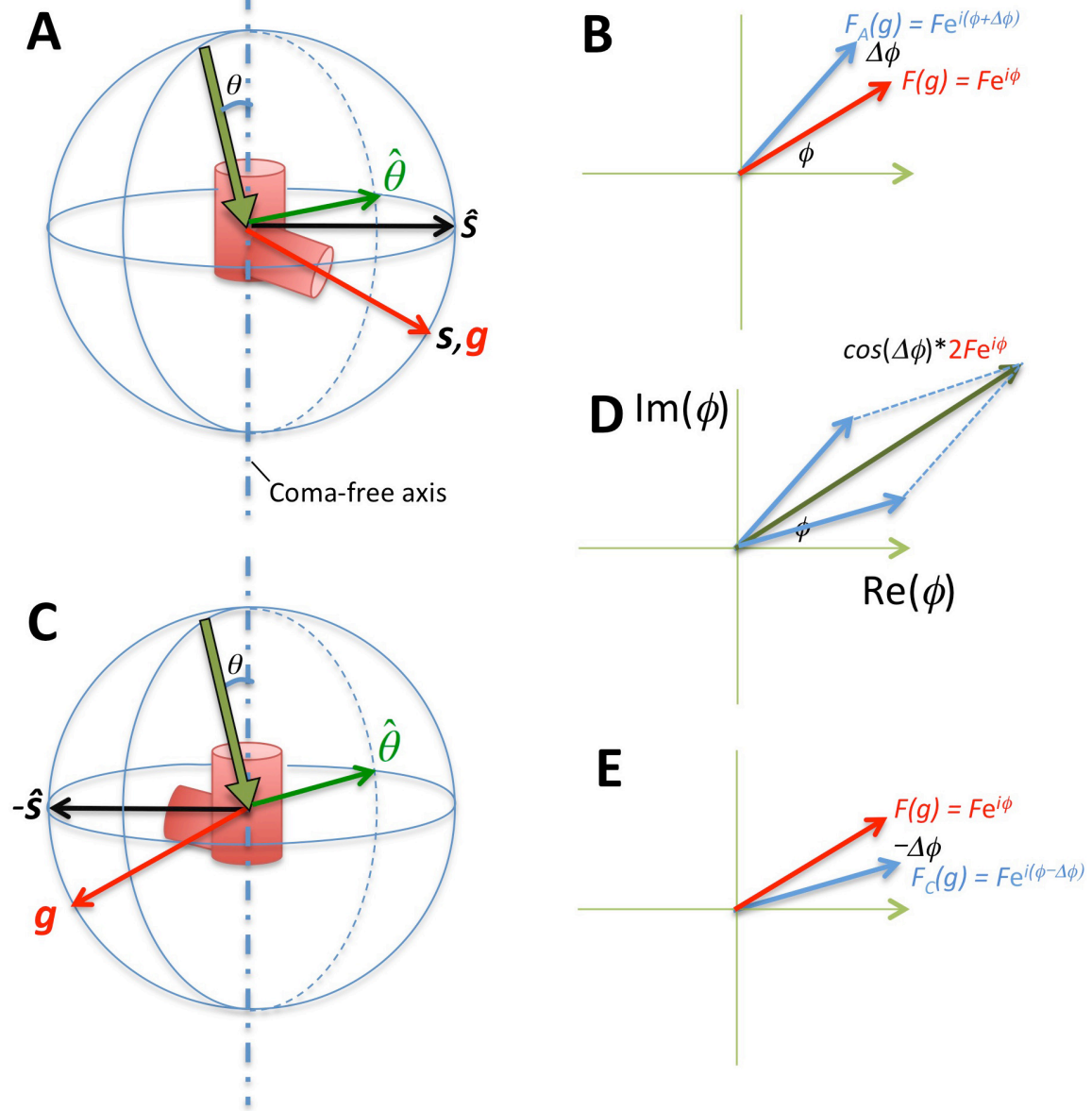


Figure 1S Diagrams illustrate how the sum of structure factor $F(\mathbf{g})$ gives the correct phase from two particles of specific orientation relationship. **(A)** The unscattered beam shown as a thick light green arrow is tilted from the coma-free axis by θ , and the beam tilt direction unit vector $\hat{\theta}$ (light green arrow) is shown on the equatorial plane of the unit vector sphere. The red solid object represents a particle that we image. Its structure factor F is a function of the structure spatial frequency vector \mathbf{g} that rotates as the particle rotates. For a spectral frequency vector based on the optical space \mathbf{s} , its projection on to the equator at unit length defines $\hat{\mathbf{s}}$. Together, $\hat{\theta} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{s}}$ defines the extent to which coma affects the structure factor found at \mathbf{s} . **(B)** shows an Argand diagram of the distorted Fourier transform at \mathbf{g} , $F_A(\mathbf{g})$, that is derived from the image taken with the beam tilt. It has a phase shift $\Delta\phi$ from $F(\mathbf{g})$ as described in Equation 1. When the particle is rotated by

180 ° against the coma-free axis, \mathbf{g} is in the direction defined by $-\hat{\mathbf{s}}$. Therefore, the dot product becomes $-\hat{\theta} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{s}}$. (E) shows Argand diagram of this case. As a result, the two distorted structure factors sum up to no phase distortion in (D)

Table S1. Experimental design

Session	Targeting scheme	Maximal Beam Tilt (mrad)	Beam Tilt measurement	Exposure time (s)	Frame time (s)
Expt 1	Figure 2A	0.33	(Cheng, 2016)	5 or 7	0.2
Expt 2	Figure 2B	1.3	Diffraction ring	6	0.1
Expt 3	Figure 2A	5	N/A	6	0.2
Expt 4	Figure 2A	10	N/A	6	0.2

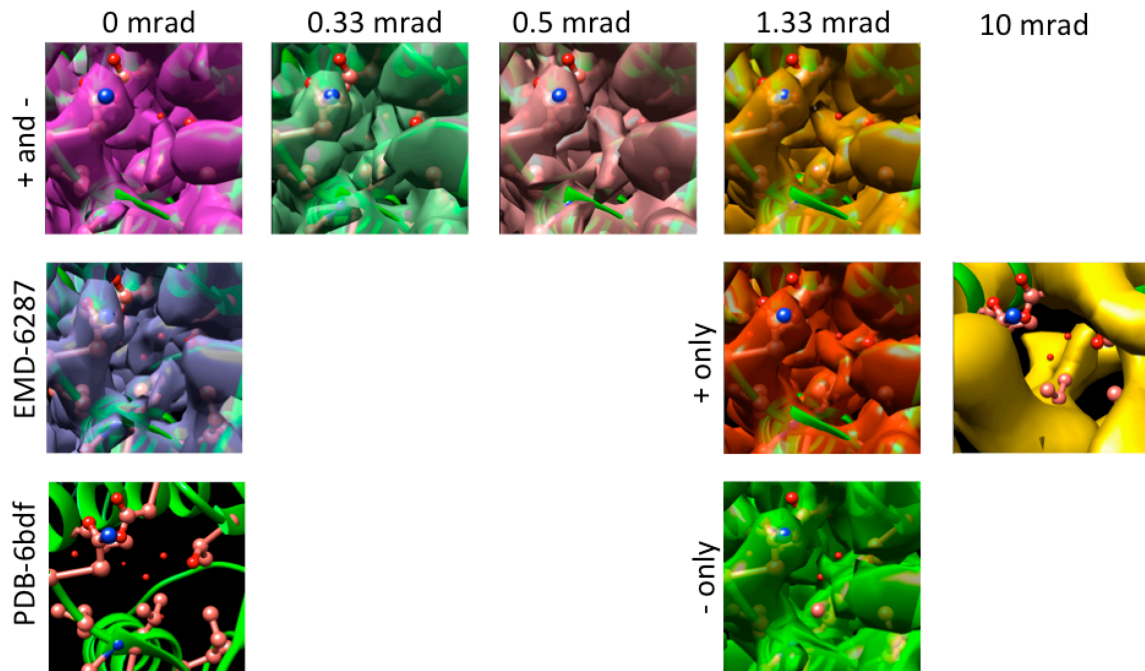
Table S2. Statistics for various ~1.0 Å/pixel datasets

Session	Beam Tilt (mrad)	Beam-Image Shift Magnitude (μm)	# of particles in the final 3D class	FSC0.143@single tilt (Å)	B-factor (Å ²)	ResLog slope (1/Å)	FSC0.143@tilt-combined (Å)	FSC0.143@0tilt from the same grid (Å)
emdb-6287	0	0		N/A			N/A	2.8
Expt 1	0	0	32k	2.89	N/A		N/A	2.89
Expt 1	0.33	+/- 1.7	48k	N/A	N/A		2.89	2.89
Best	0.33	+/- 1.7	490k	N/A	147		2.64	N/A
Expt 2	0	0	114k	2.74	164	0.0287	N/A	2.74
Expt 2	0.5-*	-2.6	104k	2.80	165	0.0266	2.92•	2.74
Expt 2	0.5+*	+2.6	111k	3.05	191	0.0239		2.74
Expt 2	1.3-*	-2.6	107k	3.09	192	0.0190	3.16•	2.74
Expt 2	1.3+*	+2.6	105k	3.39	228	0.0119		2.74
Expt 3	5	+/- 1.7	243k	4.07	365		4.07	N/A
Expt 4	10	+/- 1.7	72k	5.37	712		5.37	N/A

- Number of particles doubled by combining +/- tilts
- Change of row shading indicates change to a new grid.

& The off-axis beam tilt cannot be estimated in Experiment 2 from beam displacement in the objective lens focal plane nor can it be obtained from a Zemlin tableau due to the large misalignment. Based on the resulting resolution, we predict an underestimate of the beam tilt in one direction (noted by -) and an over-estimate of the same in the other direction (+).

Another example of water peaks



307N.water and 302N.water